

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

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No. 28

SUMMARY OF I. T. U. CONVENTION BUSINESS

TRADES UNION PUBLICITY.

IV. Appealing to the Emotions.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

It is not only perfectly legitimate in advertising to appeal to the emotions but it is absolutely necessary. The mere announcement that "John Smith will speak at a labor mass meeting" will make no impression unless John Smith's name is capable of arousing certain emotions of what he has done or what he stands for.

To secure the largest attention it is not only necessary to make the appeal to as wide a constituency as possible but, as already intimated, to people of as widely different tastes and dispositions as one can.

If, for instance, Mr. Smith has ability and can deliver a message concerning labor which the public should hear, something should be said about it, tactfully, but with all the emphasis of which it is worthy, and in as many different ways as may be invented.

To make a labor meeting successful the managers should appeal to the public's curiosity, sympathy, wonder, pride, admiration, sense of need, public feeling, and every other emotion which may be enlisted. The more numerous the emotions appealed to in a single advertisement the greater will be the response.

As an illustration of what is meant the following advertisement may be suggestive:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

the world famous blind tenor

(Pupil of Jean De Reske)

will sing at the

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING

in the

LABOR TEMPLE

First and Genessee Sts.

on

Monday, September 7, 1908.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of our city. He lost his eyesight in a Pennsylvania coal mine when a young man, while rescuing a fellow-worker from almost certain death. His great teacher discovered him at a workingmen's concert, and gave him an unusual opportunity to develop his voice. Mr. Hamilton is the great grandson of the famous statesman whose name he bears. In spite of great obstacles he finished his musical education, and has appeared before the crowned heads of Europe. Mr. Hamilton knows the trials of the industrial worker. He will sing a new labor song, written especially for this occasion.

JOHN SAMUEL,

Our foremost labor leader will give the address.

Of course the points in this advertisement are unusual and would hardly be met with in ordinary experience, but they will serve to bring out the principles being presented.

We are assuming that "Alexander Hamilton" is the man who is to be played up at this time, because of his peculiar relationship to the city in which he is to sing. "John Samuel" is already well-known to everybody in town because of what he has accomplished for the world of labor, so that his name alone will attract.

Norman E. McPhail, president of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, opened the fifty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union on Monday, August 10th. Mayor Hibbard, for the city of Boston, and William M. Olin, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, welcomed the delegates and visitors. President Lynch responded in behalf of the I. T. U. delegates.

Chairman Tole of the committee appointed by the Hot Springs Convention introduced Chas. M. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer of No. 6, who in an appropriate speech presented President Lynch with a handsome loving cup, and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, First Vice-President Hays and Second-Vice-President Miller with handsome watches and diamond studded charms.

The loving cup bore the following inscription:

"Presented to James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, by the members of the organization, as a slight token of their appreciation of his resourcefulness, steadfastness and fidelity as chairman of the eight-hour committee during that memorable contest which was unique in the history of trade unionism.

"Boston, Aug. 10, 1908."

The watches bore this inscription, the only change being in the name of the officer:

"Presented to John W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, by the members of the organization, in appreciation of the services rendered by him as a member of the eight-hour committee.

"Boston, Aug. 10, 1908."

Russell R. Wray, representing the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, addressed the convention on the question of tuberculosis—the disease and treatment. He congratulated the printers on the proposal to inaugurate a standing committee to care for the health of members, and he lauded Colorado Springs and vicinity as a resort for the cure of lung troubles.

W. B. Mackey of No. 21 submitted a proposition favoring "teaching printers how to figure their cost" as an addition to the trade course of study. The main argument advanced was that the printer who goes into business without a knowledge of estimating and the cost of production is very liable to give prices out of proportion with the expense entailed in filling the requirements of customers, and in so doing injure the trade generally.

The committee to which the suggestion was referred concurred with Mr. Mackey, and the convention indorsed the plan.

A proposal to hold sessions quinquennially on the second Monday in September was defeated.

Delegate Compton of San Francisco endeavored to have elective officers nominated and elected in I. T. U. conventions. The committee on laws reported adversely, and the delegates sustained the unfavorable recommendation. Mr. Compton asked the convention to strike out Section 27 of the General Laws, which provides that every member in good standing shall be entitled to vote on all propositions submitted to the referendum. The section further provides that no votes shall be counted other than

FORWARD.

BY H. A. M'ANARNEY.

The reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union for 1908 is a record of progress. The industrial power of the union has been developed to the extent of being so systematized that permanent peace is assured, and the organization is left free to perfect such agencies of social progress as may serve as a guarantee of its future stability both as an industrial force and as a social power. Once let the trade unions settle the wages question and determine upon a peaceful means of settling that question, the opportunity to advance in the field of social and political achievement is limitless.

In his report to the Boston convention of the Typographical Union President Lynch says, under the caption "Arbitration:"

"Our relations with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association are pleasant in their nature and we believe profitable to our membership. Our unions and the publishers are working in harmony, and disputes, many times trivial in their nature, that formerly caused dissension and strife, are now adjusted in a sane and rational manner."

Speaking of the publishers' representatives on the National Arbitration Board, President Lynch says:

"If all employers' associations were officered by men as broad and as liberal, there would be more industrial peace and a better understanding between employer and employee."

In this short tribute is found the reason for the harmony and amicable relations existing between the newspaper publishers and the union printers. The two associations have reached that state of organized perfection where their forces can be controlled and their representatives can meet as man to man, assured of their high character and worthy aims, each confiding their cause to that sense of justice which they recognize is bound to determine it. And in that system lies the peaceful solution of the wages question; and in that solution is opened to the trade unions a clearing in a wilderness of dissension beyond which lies the way to social progress. When that clearing is complete no man can foresee the vast influence for the general good the trade unions will exert.

How far these peaceful relations extend may be understood from the list of agreements in force throughout the union's jurisdiction. The cities covered are: Anaconda, Albany, Atlanta, Aurora, Baltimore, Bellingham, Bloomington, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Butte, Chicago, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Des Moines, Duluth, East Liverpool, El Paso, Everett, Fresno, Green Bay, Hamilton (Ont.), Houston, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Joliet, Kansas City, Knoxville, Lexington, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Louisville (Ky.), Lowell, Lynn, Memphis, Meriden, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Muncie, Nashville, Newark, (N. J.), New Orleans, New York, Oakland (Cal.), Ogden, Oil City, Omaha, Ottumwa, Paterson, Pawtucket, Pittsburg, Portland, Providence, Pueblo, Rochester, Rome, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San

(Continued on Page 6)

Francisco, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seattle, Sioux City, Spokane, Springfield (Ill., Mass.), St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Superior, Syracuse, Taunton, Terre Haute, Toronto, Troy, Utica, Vancouver, Washington, Waterbury, Wheeling, Wichita, Wilkes Barre, Winnipeg and Zanesville. In all of these industrial peace in newspaper offices is as absolute as an agreement between two great organizations can make it. On the part of the workmen they are assured that the terms of their scales shall be as binding as a contract with consideration; on the part of the employers they are protected against strikes; on the part of both is a mutual regard for the interests of the other.

This arbitration agreement of the newspaper trade is a family affair. There is no third outsider selected in the final adjudication; all scale dealings are between the representatives of the publishers and the workmen. Last year in only one case did they fail to agree upon terms, in which event the previous conditions prevail until a decision can be reached. Aside from the actual agreements in force the moral effect it has created in those cities where there are no publishers' associations or where publishers fail to subscribe to its terms has produced conditions of amity which have resulted in practically accepting the arbitration procedure. The consequence is that while the agreement is not in force everywhere the spirit of industrial peace is general. The best indication of this is that wages have been generally maintained and in many cases substantially increased, but there have been no newspaper strikes in the last two years.

Thus have the printers settled the wages question. Now they have the leisure to devote their attention to other matters pertaining to their social welfare and the well-being of their organization. Consequently the International Typographical Union will forge ahead and gradually perfect those benevolent features which in the last few years have been merely suggested and gingerly taken hold of by the members. At all events, the printers have pointed the way, by precept and example, to industrial peace. In this alone the world has occasion for rejoicing.

The masterly report of President Lynch concludes as follows:

"The outlook is bright, the organization is strong, reliant and progressive. The future appears to hold nothing but success for us—if we proceed with caution and conservatism. We must carefully consider each step before venturing, but, once afloat, press on to victory. The field is ours. Justice and fair dealing will hold it for us."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BARBERS.

The members of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are in possession of the report of the Auditors showing the financial condition of the International Union for the fiscal year ending with June, 1908. The report should be very gratifying to the journeymen barbers. The total receipts for the year were \$120,776.23, and the expenditures \$92,515.84. There was a balance on hand July 1, 1907, of \$126,128.96. The balance on hand July 1, 1908, is shown to be \$154,389.35, a gain over 1907 of \$28,260.39. The expenditures were divided as follows: Benefit fund, \$60,144.67, and from the general fund, \$32,371.17. The benefits paid are for sickness and death. The death benefit varies in amount according to the length of membership, six months' members receiving \$60; one year, \$75; from two to five years, \$100; from five to ten years, \$200; from ten to fifteen years, \$350; fifteen years and over, \$500. The sick benefit is uniform, being at the rate of \$5 per week for not to exceed sixteen weeks in any one year.

WHAT THE UNION MOVEMENT HAS DONE FOR THE BARBER.

No Longer Works Fifteen Hours a Day, Seven Days a Week—Wonderful Change.

"Only a barber." How often did we hear that expression a few years ago! How often the barber felt the sting of that remark, and how it hurt. Not the words, but the meaning the remark conveyed. A few years ago, when the barber was compelled to work fifteen hours a day, seven days a week, for a mere pittance, \$7 to \$10 a week, in a dingy little shop, we used to hear that remark concerning his occupation. He was considered beneath the rest of humanity; he was looked upon as a person to be shunned, and why? Surely not because he was a bad man at heart, not because he was a criminal, not because he was a fool or had done anything bad to cause that feeling against him. It was caused by the barbers themselves by their petty jealousy, the cut-throat competition, the insane desire to give something for nothing in the hope of gaining a customer from a competitor, until the business was looked down upon by all.

But all is changed now. No more do you hear "He's only a barber!" No more do we see the little, old, dingy barber shop with its straight back chairs. No more does the barber hang his head in shame when asked what business he follows. No longer fifteen and sixteen hours a day; no longer Sunday work. In place of the old conditions we find some of the grandest shaving parlors money can produce; a cleaner, brighter, more intelligent set of barbers, who can look the world in the face and say with pride, "I am a barber!"

What caused this wonderful change?

I say education and such education is only obtained in the trade union movement, and while much has been accomplished there is still plenty of room for improvement, and I trust that some day we will see the union shop card in every barber shop in the land. Then, and then only, will we reach our highest possibilities, and the barber will then have the station where he belongs.—*Journeyman Barber.*

GOMPERS ON WAGE REDUCTIONS.

At a banquet held recently in New York City by the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers had this to say about the proposed reduction of wages:

"My colleague and friend, Mr. Mitchell, made reference to certain conditions which now confront us and he called attention to an incident which transpired a few years ago. I might say that that same incident was repeated not less than twenty times this past twelve hours that I have been in the City of New York. Gentlemen came to me and whispered, in private conversation, in gentle hints, and in knowing insinuations, that after all the workingmen of the country must come down in their wages.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me just suggest this thought to you—no, not necessarily suggest it, simply refer to it. To-day the soil of our country is not less fertile than it was yesterday. The treasures beneath the soil are not less valuable, nor are they scarcer than they were yesterday; men's minds have not become dulled since yesterday; men are not less industrious than they were yesterday; the great geni of all bygone ages are here with us to-day as they were yesterday; men are willing to work as they were yesterday, and wherefore, then, is there any reason why that with all the facilities for the production of wealth, with man willing to work and produce additional wealth—where is there the natural necessity to attack the wages, the American standard of life, of the working people of our country?"

A seceding organization from the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees has taken the name of Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.

The Advantages of Buying Men's Furnishings

at Hale's are made plain when you see the large assortments, the new styles and the low prices on every item in this department. Here are two unusual values described in detail.

MEN'S BLACK SATEEN OVERSHIRTS of an extra fine and heavy cloth; double stitched throughout; double yoke; cut full in body and 36 inches long; fast color; all sizes 14 to 18; 50c each.

MEN'S OVERSHIRTS; of a fine quality of madras and cheviot cloths, in neat effects, such as blue, tan, gray and light colors with stripes and checks; also plain colors. All sizes 14 to 17; 65c each.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth

EAGLESON CO. PACIFIC SHIRT CO. AND WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock—Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
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A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

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**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Among the questions of interest to the thoughtful men and women is that of the best method of securing a majority vote or opinion. Democracy is based on the will of those governed, and if, in an election, there are a number of candidates competing for office, the man receiving the highest number of votes may not necessarily be the choice of the majority.

The late Alfred Cridge wrote an article describing the virtues of proportional representation insofar as it related to union elections. Mr. Cridge's pleasant face, with his mass of hair "frosted by the snows of many a kindly winter," will be remembered by his former associates of the Typographical Union, and he was very much interested in the subject of this article. His views will, therefore, be timely:

The bearings of the recent election on our misrepresentative system, as well as that of 1893 (the last I analyzed), indicate the need of practical action for a really representative system—the proportional—under which six annual elections have since been held in the Mechanics' Institute with complete success. I subjoin the brief analysis of the election in 1893, as follows:

On March 29th there were cast 1758 votes for three delegates to the International Convention for eleven candidates, each member voting for three. This gives a "quota" of 653 votes, and two candidates, under the Hare plan, would have received that number, though the third might have been a dozen or so short. The successful candidates received 280, 234 and 228 votes, respectively, being an average of 257, so that only 38 per cent of the voters were represented, and the other 62 per cent were totally unrepresented. A change of but one vote would have elected another candidate, in place of the candidate who received 228.

In the election this year the candidates were fewer, and the percentage of representation correspondingly greater. There were 1083 votes cast for the International delegates, of which the successful candidates received—L. C. Smith 248, E. Emerson 212, and Charles Stout 217. Thos. Robinson received 208 and R. Gordon 198. Add the votes of the successful candidates together, and they make 677, which is a little over 62½ per cent; that is, over a third of the voters were unrepresented. And, presumably, many candidates who could have got a third of the votes did not run because they did not expect to obtain a majority. To that extent the representation is falsified, and the constitution anti-democratic; for unless substantially all are represented, there can be no "majority rule."

There were eight candidates for delegates to the State Council, who received an aggregate of 1392 votes. The successful four were—S. M. Shufelt 235, Henry Mohr 221, C. P. Gibbons 214, and R. Crosett 184, total 854, being a little over 62 per cent, about the same as in the international delegates. The four unsuccessful candidates were—T. M. Jones 127, D. Emmanuel 124, B. Palmer 172, and J. J. Higgins 115.

These figures do not show the number of voters, which, however, are indicated by the total vote for President, 394, Second Vice-President, 366, Secretary-Treasurer, 406, Recorder, 396, and Sergeant-at-Arms, 389. We may assume it, for convenience, at 400. Now, how would the Hare proportional plan work?

In the case of the international delegates, 400 divided by three is 133, dropping the fraction. Thus, any candidate receiving that number or more would be elected on "first choice." But if he received more than that, the surplus would still be available for some candidate the voter desired, so that very few votes would be ineffective. After all the votes had been counted for first choice and strung on files, the ballots for any candidate receiving more than a surplus on first choice would be taken off the top of the file and the candidate declared elected. Then the surplus would be apportioned to the candidate marked "2" on the ballot.

Here is an example of the manner of marking the ballot for delegates to the State Union in the case

of a voter who desired to elect the unsuccessful men:

No. of Mark	CANDIDATES.
	MOHR, HENRY
4	HIGGINS, J. J.
	SHUFELT, S. M.
3	PALMER, B.
2	EMMANUEL, D.
	CROSETT, R.
1	JONES, T. M.
	GIBBONS, C. P.

The "quota" in this case would be 100; that is, 400 divided by 4; and any candidate receiving that number of votes on first choice would be elected, the surplus being distributed as above stated.

would be counted for the candidate marked "2" on each of those 20 surplus ballots. In the case of this particular ballot, it would be counted for Emmanuel, because by marking the ballot the voter has shown that if Jones didn't want the ballot, because elected before the ballot came to be counted, or because very few other voters wanted Jones as first choice, then that voter wanted Emmanuel. But it might so happen that Emmanuel was situated the same as Jones, and then the ballot would be counted for Palmer; but if it could not be used for him, for previous reasons, it would go to Higgins.

Now, the probabilities are that after those surplus ballots had been distributed, no other candidate would have a quota. But should any other candidate receive enough of these "transferred" (or "alternate") votes to make a quota with his "first choice" votes, at any stage of the process, he would be declared elected, and no more ballots would be counted for him. Any ballots subsequently counted on which his name was marked "2," would be counted for the candidate marked "3."

If, however, after distributing these surplus votes, there were still more candidates on the board than are required to be elected, the ballots of the candidates having the least number of votes are taken and distributed in the same manner as the surplus ballots, and that candidate is declared "out of the count," and no more votes are counted for him. Then the candidate having next to the least is disposed of similarly, until (in the case of the State delegates), the number declared elected, added to the number remaining on the board, make four. The last candidate elected would probably come five or ten votes short of a quota, because on the ballots last counted it might be that there was no candidate marked on them but what had been elected or "eliminated"—declared "out of the count."

I am aware that this description of the process may not seem clear to some. It would be even more difficult to explain by description the process of setting up type from a case, emptying the stick into the galley, transferring the contents of the galley to the form, and locking up the form for the press; but there would be no difficulty in the case of any person seeing it done, still less after a person learns how to do it. Similarly with the assorting of the mail in a large postoffice.

The limits of this paper would be inadequate to as explicit a description of the process as I could give. It would be more satisfactory to exemplify it in actual working by a "trial ballot," or "mock election," showing every step of the process.

But the importance of the subject is no more gauged by actual results or prospective benefits for the union than a drop of water measures the ocean. The giant evils of our political and industrial systems, threatening to engulf civilization itself, are direct and necessary results of electoral systems which defy common arithmetic. Yet so entrenched are they in the interests of classes who profit by the corruption engendered, that the only way to change it is to create an irresistible public opinion by actual examples of a better system, first in trial ballots, and then by its actual use in voluntary associations of every description, including especially trades unions, where, in many cases, it would prove of the greatest value in critical occasions.

The Sailors and Firemen's Union of London, England, has passed a resolution protesting against the Shipping Federation sending to Sweden "black-legs" to take the places of men on strike. The protests against the employment of Chinese on British ships are general, and the Board of Trade promises some action in the matter to meet the views of the union men.

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

8 Hours for work
8 Hours for rest
8 Hours for what you please



Made in the ONLY

8 Hour

Overall Factory

On The Pacific Coast

DEMAND THE BRAND

After using this brand you will not
bother w.th any other

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

Phone Market 3285

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UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices.
Orders Promptly Attended To.

3017 Sixteenth St. Branch: 2517 Mission St.
Near Mission St.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BY L. S. ROWE, LL. D.

(Continued from last week.)

UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATION.

Thirdly. The establishment of closer relations between the universities of North and South America and between individual investigators in the various scientific fields.

During an extended tour through South America I had the opportunity to discuss with university authorities in the different countries a plan for the establishment of such closer relations. I found every one with whom I spoke not only prepared but enthusiastic in their acceptance of any plan that would bring them into closer touch with the universities of the United States. As a first step, the following tentative plan was agreed upon with the National University of La Plata, the National University of Chile, and the University of San Marcos of Lima:

1. To arrange for the exchange of all university publications.

2. The establishment of a scientific bureau, the duties of which shall be

(a) To serve as a center of information for members of the various faculties or other investigators who may desire data concerning any subject under inquiry;

(b) To serve as intermediary between members of the university pursuing similar lines of investigation;

(c) To undertake with specialists the arrangement of simultaneous investigations on topics of interest to scientists in both countries. By this means monographic studies covering similar topics in the various countries can be undertaken.

(d) To furnish information concerning programs of courses, methods of instruction, etc., etc.

3. The establishment of a "Foreign Students' Information Bureau," whose duty it shall be to furnish full information concerning every phase of university life, and also to receive foreign students, extending them every facility upon their arrival.

4. The inclusion of material relating to the development of American political institutions in such courses as constitutional law, administrative law, political economy, sociology and comparative legislation. The main purpose of this plan is to give to university students some notion of existing conditions, and to arouse in them such interest as will lead to independent investigations.

This project for university co-operation will serve important scientific ends. In the first place, there are the scientific purposes to be subserved. We have hardly begun to appreciate the wealth of scientific material which South America affords. I will confine myself to the one field of investigation with which I am acquainted—the study of political institutions. The constitution of the United States has had a marked influence on the development of political institutions throughout South America. This is particularly true of the federal republics, Brazil and the Argentine, but it is also true, although to a less extent, of the unified states, such as Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. The student of political institutions is afforded the opportunity of examining the operation of similar constitutional provisions under totally different conditions and is thus able to study the relation between constitutional form and constitutional fact from an entirely new viewpoint.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

There is a very common and widespread belief that the republics of Latin America have had no constitutional development worthy of the name, that they have passed from revolution to revolution, and that the constant instability has prevented any approach to orderly institutional growth. It is, therefore, a matter of some surprise to the student of political science to find in the constitutional history of these countries material which throws a flood of light on the development of democratic institutions

and their relation to inherited political ideas.

Even the revolutions have a deep constitutional significance. In most cases they are the political expressions of deeply rooted social changes and must be so interpreted in order to grasp their true significance. In spite of occasional setbacks, the leading countries in South America are developing political institutions which, within a comparatively short time, will be as firmly established as our own. The occasional upheavals that occur are steps in this process. With each year public opinion is becoming more organic and is extending its control over governmental affairs. As soon as the history of South American countries is studied with the same care and detail as of the United States, we will find that the political institutions of these countries have passed through stages of development quite as clearly defined as those through which our own institutions have passed.

Material of equal value is to be found for the study of race problems and racial relations, archæology, medicine, hygiene, and public sanitation. In order to give to this material its greatest value it is important that investigators in different sections of the country should be brought into close relation with one another. Through such united effort the contribution of this continent to the world's knowledge will be greatly increased and a new spirit of solidarity established.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The approaching Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908, furnishes the opportunity to our universities to show, through their participation in the work, that they appreciate the possibilities involved in closer co-operation for the solution of the many scientific problems that we have in common. The cordial and fraternal spirit in which the invitation to the United States Government has been extended expresses the desire of the people of Latin America for a closer and more fruitful community of action with the people of the United States.

This congress has heretofore been exclusively Latin-American. The determination to make it Pan-American is but one of the many indications that a feeling of continental solidarity is gradually making itself felt. The personal ties formed between investigators at such a gathering will make it possible to undertake parallel inquiries in different sections of the continent, and it is but reasonable to expect that such inquiries will throw a new light on many vexed questions. Through this contact, scientific associations in different parts of this hemisphere will be brought into closer touch with one another and the activities of all rendered more fruitful. This congress will mark an epoch in the intellectual relations between the republics of the American continents.

In considering the various plans herewith submitted, due weight must be given to the broad national interests involved as well as to the immediate scientific advantages which they present. International relations are to-day determined by the intellectual sympathies that exist between nations. We draw nations toward us in proportion as we do them service, and we are to-day placed in a position to be of incalculable service to the peoples of South America. Their greatest present need is a better organization of the common school and higher educational system. Our own experience contains many lessons by which they may profit. There is no need to foist our methods on them. On the contrary, they are ready and anxious to avail themselves of the best that we have to offer. At no time in our history have the universities of the United States had a better opportunity to do a service of national —yes, of continental import. No agencies are better adapted to this purpose.

In the development of this spirit of continental solidarity our universities will add another to the many national services that they have performed. The time is not far distant when the Latin-American republics—or at least the more important among them—will be powers of real magnitude, whose sup-



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

SEE THAT COTTAGE

See how comfortable \$300.00 will make you.

The cottage is built in the Sterling's new store.

Four rooms, furnished, ready to live in. The furniture will cost you \$300.00.

The furniture is not a lot of cheap plunder crowded in to show how much can be crowded in for the price.

It's the kind o' furniture you'd want. Substantial and in good taste.

Take a year's time if you want it.

You know *our* credit terms are *your* terms.

STERLING
Furniture Company
1049 Market Street
OPPOSITE McALLISTER

port the United States will require in the realization of those ideals of international justice for which our government has so long striven. We cannot hope to have their support unless we are able to establish with them closer intellectual and moral bonds. The spirit of continental unity which we must try to establish does not imply the slightest antagonism toward Europe or against European institutions. It is simply the recognition of the elemental fact that America can best make her contribution to the world's progress by addressing herself primarily and with unity of purpose to those national and international problems that are either peculiar to this continent or for the solution of which conditions are peculiarly favorable. The republics of this continent will thus best make an adequate return for the inheritance which they received from Europe.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

H. S., writing in the *League Journal*, says: "To my mind, the greatest and most serious question at the present time is that of female labor. Women have to labor, and because of this fact they are treated as if dogs or brutes of a worse nature. You may argue that men undergo the same treatment, but I reply they do not. Men have easier working hours and better pay than women, because they organize unions and hold together. All kinds of club organizations seem to think it a charity to find and establish cheap and reasonable boarding places for girls and women who are forced to labor for small salaries, in fact, so small they can hardly exist upon them. The greatest charity anybody can bestow upon a laboring girl is to help her into some union, that she may be able through it to assert her rights, demand the right compensation for her labor and shorter hours.

Then she will never ask any alms or charity of anyone, but will be able to meet all upon equal footing, and her life, instead of one of misery, will see a ray of sunlight that never before shone upon it."

* * *

In New York State there are 750,000 wage earning women. Out of this number, 400,000 are in New York City.

* * *

UNION LABEL LEAGUE—The objects of the Women's International Label League are:

To promote the welfare of wage earners.

To discountenance the sweatshop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union made goods.

To gain a universal eight-hour day.

To abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

To aid the Sunday and early closing movement.

To sustain fair employers.

To urge industrial and political equality for women.

* * *

Positions as rural carriers are not supposed to be attractive to women and the post office department does not encourage their employment as such, but an increasing number of women are invading the rural delivery field, sometimes as regards carriers and more frequently as substitutes. Assistant Postmaster-General De Graw is authority for the statement that when women obtain places as rural carriers they invariably accept cheerfully the hardships that accompany the work in bad conditions of road and weather, and vie with the male carriers in enthusiasm over their work. An example of this enthusiasm is shown in a report received at the department of the case of Miss Lenna Sennot, who is the substitute carrier on a twenty-six mile route in one of the New England States. Miss Sennot has held the position for three years, and although the route is a long one and is thickly wooded in some sections, Miss Sennot says she has no fear in driving over the main route alone. She carries no weapon of defense, but considers that she is able

to take care of herself. When asked what induced her to enter the service, Miss Sennot said that one day, about three years ago, the regular carrier told her he was unable to find a substitute, and jokingly asked her if she would like to substitute for him.

"I told him I would like to be his assistant or substitute," said Miss Sennot, "providing he had horses that had some life. He agreed he had good horses, so I was sworn in as his substitute. The horses are all right; they prick up their ears and step in good shape when they meet an electric car or an automobile. They are the kind I like to drive.

"I am met with a smile by all the patrons along the route; even the dogs won't bark at me. Yes, there are some places pretty thickly wooded, but that don't worry Lenna Sennot any. I never carry a gun or any other weapon save the ones that were born with me. I don't say I am a boxer, but I can hold my end of a tussle with any one. No, I have never been afraid because there is nothing to fear. I have every one wearing a smile, and for that reason believe I have their good will."

* * *

CHILDREN GROUND INTO DOLLARS—Gilson Gardner, writing from Wilkes Barre, Pa., says:

"In this county, Luzerne, there are probably 5000 children, boys and girls under 14, working in coal breakers and silk and cotton mills. State laws afford no protection to small children here. And this county, I am assured, is a fair sample of many others of the State.

"I do not know what the federal commission will report to Congress on this matter, but I do know that child labor is employed here on every hand, openly and notoriously, cruelly, inexcusably.

"I have seen it for myself. At breakers and factories I have talked to foremen and children. I have also talked to school teachers, priests, editors, labor leaders and State inspectors. All say the same thing. The practice is admitted. Nearly all deplore it. Only those defend it who profit by its dollars."

* * *

Rheta Childe Dorr in an article on "Woman's Battle for the Ballot," in the July *Broadway Magazine*, says: "Woman suffrage has become part of the news of the day. In that sentence is summed up the service which has been rendered to woman suffrage by the so-called suffragettes."

* * *

Mrs. Caroline Scott, who died recently in New York, at the age of 90 years, left the bulk of her estate to the cause of woman suffrage.

Household Hints and Recipes.

GOOD POTATO SALAD—Take about one-half peck of new potatoes; boil in skins until tender, then peel and slice. Then take two or three slices of bacon and cut fine. Fry brown. Take fried bacon out and put over potatoes. Then to grease in pan put one-half cup of vinegar, a little water, and an onion cut up fine. Let boil until onion is done, then thicken with flour and let boil up, and when cool add to potatoes. Salt to taste.

GERMAN BEAN SALAD—Take one quart of green beans; string and slice them. Boil till tender in mild salt water for 20 minutes; drain; put them in a dish; over them cut one onion fine; season with a little pepper. Take half cup vinegar, same of hot water. Put this on the beans. Then take small pieces of bacon, cut to fine pieces, fry to crisp. This comes last over the salad. Stir up a little.

STRAWBERRY SALAD—Choose the heart leaves of head lettuce; heap a few strawberries in each, dust them lightly with powdered sugar. Put a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on each portion and serve cut lemons with them.

DO NOT USE CREOSOTE—Creosote should never be put into a hollow tooth for toothache. It relieves the pain, but in time destroys the substance of the tooth. Leave creosote to expert use.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY



This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neubaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

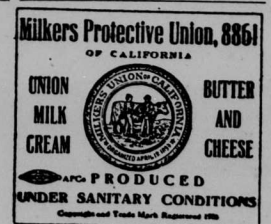
THREE BIG STORES

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



SUMMARY OF I. T. U. CONVENTION BUSINESS.

(Continued from Page 1)

those recorded on the official ballot. The delegates refused to eliminate the section. Another proposition submitted by Mr. Compton and defeated by an overwhelming vote was the following: "Resolved, that the International Typographical Union sever its connection with the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress."

President Lynch introduced an amendment to have appeals go to the Executive Council of the I. T. U. instead of to the International President, as now. The convention concurred in the favorable report of the Committee on Laws.

An endeavor to increase the burial benefit from \$75.00 to \$200.00 was defeated. The Executive Council submitted an amendment to Section 35 of the General Laws which requires an apprenticeship of at least four years before admittance can be obtained in a subordinate union, "except with the consent of the President of the International Typographical Union." This exception is an amendment to existing law, and was adopted.

Delegate Phil Johnson (there were three Johnsons on the delegate roll—they outnumbered the Smiths but broke even with the Murphys) failed to induce the convention to amend Section 108 of the General Laws which gives the reasons for discharge of help by foremen. The third reason is "for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted)." Mr. Johnson wanted to add the words "and regularly enforced," in order that a mere excuse could not be utilized by the foreman in displacing an employee. The proposition caused considerable debate and it had many defenders. Mr. Johnson endeavored to have I. T. U. conventions held on the second Monday in September of each year, but he was unsuccessful.

Charles Francis, President of the Printers' League of America, addressed the convention, and explained the objects and desires of this movement of employing printers. The League favors the unions and wants to see the arbitration agreement plan now in existence between the newspaper publishers and their employees extended to the job branch. Mr. Francis advocated co-operation between both sides in the endeavor to advance business interests, and his talk was received with pleasure. In closing he said: "My hope is for simultaneous conventions in adjoining halls. I sincerely hope it will be next year." The words "the Printers' League of America" were added in lieu of the "United Typothetae" in the "recommendations" part of the General Laws.

On the initiative of the Executive Council, the convention struck out the last sentence of Section 115 of the General Laws which requires delegates to report offices using sub-lists.

S. T. Sawyer of San Francisco submitted a new section to the General Laws having for its purpose the issuance of only one card to married couples, unless death or legal separation divided man and wife. The unfavorable report of the committee was sustained.

A proposition to require substitutes and extra workers to be employed in the order of their priority, one day at a time, until the sub-list is exhausted, was defeated.

St. Joseph, Mo., was selected as the meeting place of the 1909 Convention by a vote of 179 to 51 for Minneapolis and 31 for Seattle. Subsequently St. Joseph was made the unanimous choice.

By a vote of 167 to 23 propositions to increase the number of members comprising the Executive Council were laid on the table. President Lynch fathered one plan, which had for its object an increase to seven members, with provision for the present members of the Council to form an Executive Committee of the Executive Council, and the business of the seven to be conducted by correspondence, ex-

cepting when the President deemed it advisable to call the members together for conference. The Chicago delegation, under instructions from No. 16, wanted the Executive Council to be composed of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and four elective members selected by referendum vote. Delegate Compton of San Francisco presented a proposition to increase the Council to eleven members, in which he named officers of different unions. The plan met with defeat.

George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and Robert Glockling, President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, addressed the convention on matters of mutual interest. Both gentlemen made good speeches and were enthusiastically received. President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. telegraphed his best wishes and expressed his regret that duties pertaining to his office prevented a trip to Boston. Addresses were delivered by ex-President William B. Prescott of the I. T. U., John Mitchell, Second Vice-President of the A. F. of L., and former President of the United Mine Workers, and Charles H. Taylor Jr., a member of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Taylor read a paper written by H. N. Kellogg, special representative of the Publishers, who was prevented by illness from addressing the delegates. Mr. Kellogg conveyed his regards to the I. T. U. and expressed satisfaction at the relations existing between the two bodies. He noted with pleasure the heavy vote in favor of eliminating the law requiring the priority of subs in giving out situations, and told of the desire of the newspaper publishers to have the statute repealed.

The New York delegation submitted the following as an amendment to existing law: "Subordinate unions may decree that the competent substitute oldest in continuous service is entitled to the first vacancy." The Committee on Laws brought in a favorable recommendation, but the convention non-concurred by a vote of 125 to 63. Other propositions to alter the priority law in different ways were defeated.

A number of propositions dealing with special assistance to subordinate unions and such subjects as the creation of a life insurance department were referred to the Executive Council.

The New York delegation asked for a compulsory five-day law by majority vote of subordinate unions, if trade conditions warrant such action. The unfavorable report of the Committee on Laws was sustained, the President stating that unions already had the right to install a five-day week.

The report of the Committee on Political Policy was interesting. W. H. Ellis of San Francisco was chairman of this committee. Here are some excerpts from the report:

"Your committee in presenting its report for your consideration desires to quote from the report of its predecessor to the Colorado Springs convention, wherein that report said:

"We desire to close this report with the assertion that we are not seeking to control the political policies or political faith of any member of the International Typographical Union."

"We also desire to incorporate as a part of our report this sentence from the report of the former committee:

"But we do recommend to our membership that they carefully study this report and the political policy outlined herein, and we urge upon them an active participation in the political movements of the country, in order that their interests as wage earners may be safeguarded, and that they may not be used as appendages to any political party that seeks only their support for the time being and forgets all about the interests of the masses as soon as the elections have been determined."

"This is a presidential year, and candidates are in the field for the highest office in the gift of the

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
605 KEARNY ST.
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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.



people of the United States and for the most humble office in the gift of the people of the township. Many platforms are before the electorate for its consideration, and these platforms, and the previous professions and manner of their fulfillment of the various parties, should have the most careful study and analysis.

"We reaffirm our demand for the enactment of laws, State and national, for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, except where there is no other adequate remedy at law. With the American Federation of Labor, we say that the injunction must never be used to curtail personal rights; must not be used in an effort to punish crime; must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury, and we assert with that organization that injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. That these injunctions are an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury; that it is an effort to fasten on us an offense when we are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act. With the American Federation of Labor, we say that 'we ask no immunity for ourselves, or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act, but we have the right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right to be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.'

"With our Colorado Springs convention, we stand for the improvement and the enforcement of laws relating to child labor, compulsory education, the eight-hour day, prevailing rate of wages, contract labor in prisons, and the sanitary inspection of mines, tunnels, workshops and tenements. We should also demand the enactment of laws, State and national, providing for postal savings banks and postal express; ownership and operation by municipalities, the State or nation of all public utilities; municipal ice plants; municipal abattoirs; ballot reform; direct legislation through the initiative and referendum; abolition of the electoral college and direct nomination and election of President, Vice-President, United States Senators, Judges, and all elective officers."

One delegate wanted the *Typographical Journal* printed in eight-point type on paper "not so bright and injurious to the eye." The gentleman, judging from the action of the convention, will have to continue using his glasses when he reads the official organ of the I. T. U.

The report of the Committee on Promotion of Health told of the ravages of tuberculosis in our ranks, and described the efforts to remedy conditions that were easily remedied—the introduction of fresh air, sanitary composing rooms and conveniences, etc. A special standing committee was ordered appointed to continue the good work.

The report of the Committee on Union Printers' Home told of the sum of \$13,000 in the Cummings' Memorial fund, and inasmuch as it is believed the old-age pension payments will relieve the Home to a considerable extent, it was decided to place the sum under the control of the Board of Trustees of that institution, "to be used by them in such manner as will appeal to their judgment as being the most beneficial and nearest meeting the wishes of the donors of a magnificent sum so raised."

Delegate Ellis of San Francisco fathered a proposition to have appointed or elected a statistician whose work it would be to prepare data about the conditions of employment—wages, hours, agreements, comparative wage scales of other skilled mechanics, standards and cost of living, etc. The convention failed to indorse the plan.

The old-age pension was a theme of lively discussion. A number of changes and amendments to the law were proposed, but it was evidently the opinion of the majority that this feature of our ben-

eficial legislation was in its infancy and it would be best to give it a trial and have some experience of its operation before amending the law. Delegates Johnson and Compton of San Francisco were among those submitting alterations. The former asked that if a member earned over \$5.00 in any one week he should not be entitled to the pension. Mr. Compton advocated an out-of-work benefit of \$5.00 instead of the old-age pension. All of these proposals were rejected.

The only change made was to provide for the payment of the pension to a member qualified, regardless of his income outside the printing trade. If following the business, the limit applies—not otherwise.

The contests against the Los Angeles *Times* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* were ordered continued, and the Executive Council was authorized to spend such money in the conduct of these movements as in its judgment is deemed necessary. The A. F. of L. has been keeping a number of organizers in Los Angeles for the past six months.

The Committee on Thanks showed its appreciation in behalf of the delegates of the Bostonians and others who had contributed to the success of the gathering. The members of No. 13 who had been so active in the work of entertainment were presented with suitable mementos, and then President Lynch declared the fifty-fourth convention of the Typographical Union adjourned *sine die*.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Typographical Union in Van as Promoter of New Idea.

Technical education has come to the front as a public question with great rapidity in the last few years. Its purpose is to promote industrial efficiency by supplying opportunities for acquiring craft information which it is impossible to obtain in the workshops of highly specialized industries. The International Typographical Union, with its membership of nearly fifty thousand skilled artisans, is so impressed with the need for supplemental education that it has adopted a correspondence course for the purpose of aiding printers in acquiring a thorough knowledge of their craft. Educators interested in industrial training and others who have examined the course say the union has evolved a system which meets a need in the industrial world. The course is intended for those working at the trade, and many of the lessons are an exposition of the artistic principles underlying what we call "good printing." It is in this the system differs from all previous efforts to import craft knowledge in the printing trade. The lessons, following the trend of the most approved educational methods, not only says what should be done, but "why" it should be done in that way. The work of students is criticized by experts, and it is through these criticisms that the student acquires the knowledge he especially stands in need of. The course is sold for what is approximately cost price, but by a system of awards the union will give a rebate of from twenty-five to fifty per cent to students who persevere and display ordinary intelligence. The union's chief desire is to elevate the craft, and it wants every printer to take advantage of the course and address the I. T. U. Commission, 120 Sherman street, Chicago, Illinois, for details.

HAD BEEN ATTENDED TO.—An Italian went up to the Civil Service Commissioners' rooms in the Federal Building the other day to be examined for a laborer's position. He answered most of the questions correctly. Finally they asked him if he had ever been naturalized. He seemed a bit puzzled, but at last his face lighted up.

"Ah, I know what you mean. Scratcha de arm. Yes, lasta week."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

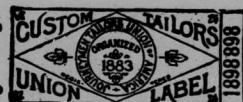
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POSITIVELY the best made to order SUITS in the City for the price.

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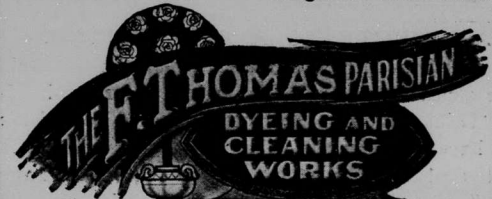


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UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

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Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,453,983.62
Deposits, June 30, 1908	\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets	\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

A bill to amend the consolidated school law by providing for the establishment of general industrial and trade schools in cities and union free school districts passed both branches of the New York Legislature and has been signed by the Governor.

Union men should demand Blue Diamond and Nickel In union-made cigars. ***

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.



The trades unionist holds that existing physical conditions among wage earners justify the shorter-hour demand, and will continue to justify it while the "chance of life" of any number of the working class is by reason of the conditions of employment less than that of a like number of the same age of the so-called independent classes. In other words, the trades union maintains that the social service rendered by the manual laborer justifies him in insisting that society has no right to expect him to shorten his life below the normal limit by reason of ill conditions in this service for which there is remedy.—Frank K. Foster.

A TRIBUTE TO A FAIR EDITOR.

In the San Francisco Examiner of August 20th, there appeared the following article under the heading "Thinks Women Promote Progress in Cities":

"I have come to the belief that women can do a great deal for the country, particularly in large cities," says Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, who recently has taken charge of the woman's department of the LABOR CLARION.

Mrs. O'Donnell has watched and studied the work of women, particularly in the labor unions, and latterly in improvement clubs. She has unbounded faith in their power to carry on any kind of work and therefore is well fitted to chronicle their efforts in the pages of the CLARION.

"I learned the printing trade when I was very young," she explained, "and worked at it for seven years in Wisconsin. I continued my work when I came to San Francisco, and joined the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union. I went to the different meetings and learned a great deal about the work that women were doing in San Francisco."

Besides her position on the LABOR CLARION, Mrs. O'Donnell is secretary of the Richmond Heights Improvement Club. Before her marriage to E. H. O'Donnell she was Miss Minna Ketel.

The sheep shearers of Kern City (California) went on strike on August 10th. They had been receiving six cents a head and their board, but claim they cannot make anything at that figure, because the brushes, shears and other articles they have to buy are too expensive. The shearers want eight cents a head and board. The employer concerned has offered seven cents and board, and the local men with homes are inclined to accept, but the shearers from Butte, Montana, want the extra cent. A similar strike last year was amicably settled.

The unions of the men of the trolley lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have been admitted to membership in the federated council of the organizations of the men of the shop, mechanical and other branches of the road's service.

THE LABOR DAY EDITION.

Next Friday, September 4th, will see the appearance of the special edition of the LABOR CLARION. The celebration of Labor Day will be observed by the official paper in a new cover with an appropriate design for the cover, and the reading matter will utilize forty pages. With the cover, there will be a total of forty-four pages.

Last Tuesday evening the Allied Printing Trades Council decided to engage a page for a write-up. Orders for extra copies are coming in, and a large number of organizations will tell the story of the trade union from practical experience. The columns will be left open to the last minute for the convenience of those who may want to avail themselves of this opportunity to enroll the names of their unions in a book that will long remain a coveted memento of the movement of today. The time, however, is so short, that within a day or two of the issuance of this number, it will be necessary to decline either orders for additional copies or requests for space. From the foregoing it will be seen that haste is absolutely necessary for any union or individual who desires to participate in the good things pertaining to Labor Day.

The number of special articles to appear next week will be appropriate to the occasion. Andrew Furuseth's address on the injunction question, delivered before the Congressional committee considering legislation, will be opportune and instructive, for no man in labor circles, or, for the matter of that, outside labor circles, has the grip on the subject that Furuseth has. He has devoted years of study to the abuses of the issuance of injunctions.

C. H. Parker, one of the delegates of the Typographical Union to the Labor Council, will describe the first celebration of importance of Labor Day in San Francisco, held in 1887.

Miss Lucille Eaves has kindly assisted in the preparation of the special edition by permitting the valuable records of the labor movement of California, the result of years of research, and which she fortunately had with her in New York at the time of the fire, to be utilized by the writers for the paper. Miss Eaves is engaged in writing a book on California labor history for the University of California, and those who have had the pleasure of perusing her notes and looking over the mass of data that could not possibly be replaced, owing to the big fire, will agree that the lady will surely do full justice to the themes in the book.

One or two of the unions have engaged the services of men well qualified to write their history. The general articles will cover a wide field, and it is believed that the unionists of California especially and of the other States as well will welcome the LABOR CLARION of next week.

In compliance with the order of the Labor Council, the circulars on the political situation compiled by President Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will be published.

WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND—Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories in England, 197,320 were women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,984 men. Out of a total of 102,489 employed in boot and shoe factories 31,467 were women, and out of 18,962 lithographic printers 6358 were women. In explosive factories there are 5538 women employed out of a total of 15,114, while 2947 out of a total of 12,431 persons employed at bottling beer are women. There are also 25,603 women included in the total of 34,112 workers in tobacco, snuff and cigar factories.

In New York State a bill which takes from the health boards of the first-class cities the inspection of mercantile establishments and places it in the hands of the responsible Labor Department was passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature and will go into effect on October 1.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

BY MRS. FRANCES A. WILLIAMSON

Women of ordinary intelligence and love of country feel abashed at the flagrant manner in which it is so commonly asserted that politics are too corrupt for women and must be avoided by them, because they cannot afford to become besmirched. Such assertions are made on the presumption that man is a superfine article and, like solid silverware, it matters not how besmirched or corroded he may become, a little brushing up and he is as bright and beautiful as ever; but we poor women are supposed to typify the cheapest kind of Britannia ware, the slightest blemish and we are undone forever and forever. Even the magic touch of Aladdin will never restore our former lustre, so to speak.

If woman must necessarily be polluted by entering the political arena, why is she not polluted by association with those who have occasioned this moral leprosy? Among the rank and file of this army of men, who so heroically guard the honor of American womanhood, by shielding them from the dangers of the ballot, we hear no mention of even one of them condemning himself to celibacy or shunning matrimony for the lofty principle that his society would degrade the feminine gender. Oh, no! the weakest woman in the land is supposed to be invulnerable to a 365 days' association with the originators of the corruption, but would be degraded in a few minutes by going to the voting booth to cast her ballot.

Amid our daily routine of duty we often pause to cogitate the question why politics should be synonymous with all that is unholy and unprincipled. Why should the science of self-government, that should exist only for the welfare of the governed, contain fraud and dishonesty? Why, politics should be one of the most responsible callings in which a citizen can engage. If it has become a sink of iniquity, as men say it has, women feel very grateful that onus does not rest on them.

Even into the most stolid feminine mind there enters the sober fact that politics can contain no inherent depravity, and that men citizens alone are answerable for the flood of political corruption that inundates the nation. Is it not apparent to all that woman, who has done so much to elevate the moral standard of the race and smooth down the jagged edges of life in the home, would have her power increased a thousand fold if she were enfranchised. Does it add to the glory of our republic that over six million of women working in every art, science, profession, trade and industrial pursuit should be denied a voice in protecting their interests? And have their intelligence belittled by the assertion that politics are too corrupt for women?

This plea of corruption is a mere travesty of men who oppose equal suffrage—not because they think women would vote for undesirable measures, but because the right to vote concedes equality of judgment in the affairs of the State and the nation. This at once cancels all traditional and inherent precedents and places women free to protect their own interests. The self-supporting women realize in a greater degree than heretofore that to be one of the represented class means to be able to insist upon legislators giving attention to the wants of their class. There should be nothing threatening in the exercise of this right by women any more than it is for men to insist upon legislators giving attention to the wants of their class, because this right is one of the fundamental principles of representative government.

In conclusion, it would be wiser statesmanship, better philanthropy, and the best policy, if those who are responsible for the so-called corruption would remove that unholy disability and make politics an institution worthy of the presence of women citizens.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Sunnyvale (Cal.) *Standard* states that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the white people of the Santa Clara Valley owing to the inroads of the Japanese. The work of the latter is unsatisfactory, and they are proving a detriment to the community. When they were few in number, the drawbacks of the brown men were not so noticeable. Now their ability to work for less is shown to have its drawbacks, especially when the quality and quantity of the work performed is taken into consideration. If the Japanese possessed value when small in number they should prove more valuable when the number is multiplied many times. The reverse, however is the case.

* * *

The open shop troubles of those engaged in the teaming industry of Stockton are unsettled, despite dispatches to the contrary. The union presented an agreement to the employers, in which the latter were asked to hire none but card men. Some of the firms signed, while others refused. The question has been raised as to the right of the signers in their relation to the Draymen and Expressmen's Association. The latter intimates that no individual firm has the right to prefer unionists exclusively, because the policy involved should be decided by the association. Furthermore, it is claimed to be a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States to take such action. The controversy rages round part of section 1 of the amendment, which says: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Legal steps are contemplated against the signers of the union shop agreement, and the problem of whether a firm can attach its signature to a paper without the authority of the central body (in this case the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Stockton) will also be referred to the attorneys for their opinion.

To the observer, it would seem that no State has passed a law 'which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens,' insofar as the connection of the statute with the Stockton employers' union is concerned. Because some firms believe they can secure better workmen, have a standard of conditions on which to base estimates for teaming, and assist the community in which they live by pursuing a policy that enables scores of men and those dependent upon them to patronize Stockton's merchants to the better advantage of both buyer and seller, they have agreed to sign a union schedule. In so doing they simply publicly acknowledge the benefits enumerated above.

Along comes a Merchants' Association with a threat of legal proceedings if some employing draymen exercise their prerogative as American citizens of hiring men best suited to their requirements. What about the laws against conspiracy? Why does the association infringe on the "rights" and "immunities" of some members of the Draymen and Expressmen's Association to engage the services of unionists for some reason or for no reason at all? Does not the association take exactly the opposite ground for itself that it advocates for other citizens of the city of Stockton? In the first place, the employers who have signed the agreement are derided and threatened for taking "individual" action. They are told they should abide by the decision of the majority of their fellows. Next it is intimated that they are abridging the "rights" of others. Isn't that exactly what the association is doing—discussing the advisability of going into the courts to infringe upon the rights of the employers who favor the unions? In other words, the association wants "open" or "individual" conditions for the employees, and invokes the Constitution of the United States in the endeavor to keep intact the "closed shop" for itself!

The moral of the Stockton controversy is the necessity of organization—for both employers and

employees. No trade unionist objects to collective bargaining. If it is good for one side, it is good for the other. The trouble is that too many men think it is all right for employers to join together, and wrong for their employees. The Stockton Merchants' Association should reverse its position, particularly when the unionists have a legitimate protest against securing favorable conditions for men who stand idly by, benefit in every way through the efforts of their associates, and then have the effrontery to place the American eagle on a pedestal in the quest of "freedom." Why, even the employers object to such freedom. They realize it isn't fair, for men simply shirk their duty when they take for nothing what it costs others time, money and job-like patience to secure. Think it over.

* * *

The difficulty in Nevada County with the Greeks is the result of a reduction in wages. The American laborers were receiving \$2.50 a day, a rate considered standard, even with no union protection. It appears the Greeks were put to work at \$1.50 a day. Hence the agitation—not against the natives of the historic country in Europe, but against a policy that concerns every man, woman and child in California or elsewhere. There is more than the mere question of money involved in these controversies. Fortunately, the manager of the Grass Valley corporation realized he was in error, and it is believed the old rate will be restored.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Labor Day committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has completed all arrangements for the observance of the day.

Grand Marshal Casey has announced that the line of march will be on the north side of Market street from Davis to Van Ness avenue, to Washington street, countermarch on the avenue to Market street, where it will be dismissed. He declared that the procession will move at 10 o'clock and that such unions as are not ready to fall in at the place assigned will have to take position in the rear.

Division No. 1—Allied provision trades: Louis Savoye, marshal; John Drew and Henry Hoff, aids, will form on Davis street, right resting on Market.

Division No. 2—City front federation: A. C. Holmes, marshal; Daniel O'Neill, Andrew Brandt, aids; will form on Front street.

Division No. 3—Iron trades: Dominic Kane, marshal; H. G. Hodges and A. T. Wynne, aids; will form on Battery street.

Division No. 4—Miscellaneous trades: J. J. Breslin, marshal; Charles Schilling and A. F. Coleman, aids; will form on Sansome street.

The grand marshal, who will wear a red, white and blue sash, has selected Henry Huntsman and D. J. Murray as his aids. These will wear red and white sashes.

The marshals of divisions will be distinguished by blue and gold sashes, and their aids are to be decorated with old gold sashes. The marshals of unions are to have blue sashes.

The judges who are to pass upon the merits of the various organizations in line will be stationed in a carriage at Market street and Van Ness avenue.

The following is the program of exercises for the evening celebration in the Sixteenth Street Theater: Orchestral selection by Schuppert's orchestra.

Opening address by William P. McCabe.

Address by George A. Tracy, President of the California State Federation of Labor.

Soprano solo, Miss Mamie Miers.

Address, John W. Sweeney, President of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Vocal solo, Master Sheridan Williams.

Oration Edward J. Livernash.

Moving pictures.

SUPPORT THE LABOR PRESS.

The printers in their convention of August 10-15, indorsed the report of the Committee on Press. The following excerpts are worth while.

"In view of the fact that the great need of the trade union movement is more concerted and enlightened effort among the great rank and file of trade unionists, it is the opinion of your committee that the labor press of the country is the greatest instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose.

"In every jurisdiction that has a labor paper, the conditions of the worker have shown an improvement and the antagonistic attitude of a large proportion of the non-labor press has been dissipated.

"We make the following recommendations:

"That the delegates of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to use their influence to the end that various national and international unions having labels give a larger degree of support to the labor press, especially along the line of advertising their labels therein.

"The recommendation was adopted.

"That this convention goes on record as protesting in a most emphatic manner against the present law and attitude of the postal department of the United States in its restrictions of the service with regard to the second class privilege, believing that such restrictions are inimical to the free institutions of the country and particularly to the freedom of the press. We therefore request that the president of this organization convey our protest to the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The protest was adopted.

"That it is the sentiment of this convention that all Typographical Unions should show in a practical manner their belief in the power of the labor press, by subscribing for such papers as a body, where such papers exist.

"Adopted by the convention.

"That our delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to use their best endeavor to bring about some system of syndicating news of the labor world weekly to provide bona fide labor publications, such proof of their bona fide character to be furnished by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor by the central body of the respective town or city.

"The delegates concurred in the recommendation.

"That, as the running of a labor paper is a direct advantage to our membership in providing employment, in addition to the general benefits accruing to the entire labor movement, we recommend that the International Typographical Union issue a folder of sufficient size and number of pages to fittingly present the need and value of the labor press and that a sufficient number be issued to afford a thorough distribution, the limit of such distribution to be determined by the executive council. We recommend that a sufficient sum be taken from the general fund to defray the expenses of said publication.

"Adopted by the convention.

"That the following be incorporated in our book of laws under the head of 'Resolutions': 'That the International Union urges upon all members the advisability and necessity of subscribing for the labor press (if any exists in their jurisdiction) in a body and render further support, such as the patronizing of its advertisers to the exclusion of others, provided also that unfair firms or merchandise is not advertised in its columns, to the end that the value of its columns as an advertising medium may be fully appreciated by the friendly business element of its community.'

"Unanimously concurred in."

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 21, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Waiters Union No. 30, M. P. Scott, vice P. E. Dempsey. Stable Employees, Jas. Sutherland, vice Tony Carlson. Cemetery Employees, J. Magoomis, vice O. Sessa.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From A. Katschinski, accepting appointment to committee on awarding Labor Day prizes, and thanking Council for the honor. From the United Mine Workers, warning toilers to keep away from Alabama; strike on. From E. J. Livernash, accepting invitation to deliver an address on Labor Day. From Retail Clerks No. 432, notifying Council that they had voted to parade on Labor Day. From Brotherhood of Teamsters, endorsing the selection of Mr. Livernash as orator of Labor Day. Referred to Financial Secretary—From Machine Hands, certifying to a reduction of delegates. Referred to New Business—From State Federation of Labor, convention call. Brother E. H. Misner submitted his resignation as member of the Labor Day Committee. On motion same was accepted.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cemetery Employees—Dispute with Mount Olivet settled to the satisfaction of the union; extended thanks to the Council for assistance rendered. Milkers—Business quiet; many dealers still unfair; Guadalupe Dairy boycott being prosecuted. Grocery Clerks—Had received many new candidates; are now wearing the Allied Provision Trades monthly button and ask all members of unions to look for same when purchasing groceries, also to request wives and families to do the same. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths dispute unsettled; agitating boycott and ask delegates to call this to the attention of their unions. Molders—Again requested Council to install blackboards in the different halls.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Executive Committee reported that it had instructed the Secretary to summon the Retail Clerks No. 432 to be present at their next meeting, also had instructed the Secretary to investigate the complaint as to the unfairness of the stores mentioned in the communication. The Secretary was also ordered to investigate the complaint against one of the local unions and report back next Monday night if unable to effect an adjustment. The committee submitted the following recommendation relative to the Bath House Porters and the boycott on Sutro Baths: Committee recommends that the Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees Union be advised by the Council to withdraw their members from Sutro Baths and in the event of concurrence in this recommendation, the Secretary be instructed to immediately wire the action of the Council to the A. F. of L. and recommend that they be paid benefits commencing two weeks from Monday. Recommendation concurred in; 72 in favor and 23 against. The previous question was called for and carried in the above motion. Relative to the protest of Photo Engravers Union against the action of Typographical Union No. 21, doing work which they claimed, the committee, after having listened to evidence, submitted the following recommendation to the Council: We recommend that the Council advise Typographical Union No. 21 to return to the Photo Engravers the work formerly done by them, and now done by the printers, until such time as the matter is entirely adjusted by the two international unions. Committee reported that the Secretary was excused from voting on above recommendation. This recommendation of the committee occasioned prolonged debate. It was moved to postpone action for one week; motion lost; 32 in favor, 48 against. Moved to refer matter to the

two international unions; motion lost; 32 in favor, 34 against. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in by a vote of 36 in favor, 24 against. The previous question was called for and carried on the above motions.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Cigarmakers, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Garment Cutters, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Ship Joiners, \$4; Molders, \$10; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Laundry Workers, \$20; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Tanners, \$2; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Boat Builders, \$2; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Leather Workers, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$6; Teamsters, \$20; Bootblocks, \$4. Total, \$150.

EXPENSES—A. J. Gallagher's salary, \$30; office postage, \$3; Daily News, 25 cents; Call, 75 cents; Miss M. Wheeler, \$20; A. F. of L. premium on bonds of officers, \$7.50; W. N. Brunt & Co., printing, \$20; Brown & Power, \$7.25. Total, \$88.75.

Adjourned at 11:10 p. m. Respectfully submitted, ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

WHEN CRITICISM OF THE COURT IS HIGHLY COMMENDABLE.

The Sacramento Bee is a paper worth reading. Its editorial department is conducted with vigor, and under the heading that appears above, the issue of August 22nd last contains the following timely article which shows the truth of the old proverb starting "it all depends whose ox."

"James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was in evidence at the national Republican convention in Chicago, battling against every effort to put in the platform anything that would give any hope to the people of a release of the government from the clutches of the trusts.

"This individual is out in an article in American Industries for August, in which he compliments the country on the reversal of the Landis decision fining Standard Oil \$29,240,000, and in which he trusts that in the retrial hysteria will have a smaller part than it had in the suit which has just been set aside."

"The eminent guardians of the government's money and self-appointed trustees of the people's property, whom Plutocrat Baer once canonized as having been entrusted by the Almighty with the care of the masses, will find in these remarks matter for thoughtful approval and judicious praise.

"The mere fact that they would denounce similar language coming from a labor union leader as an anarchistic assault upon the integrity of the courts will only add strength to their conviction that Van Cleave performed well his duty as a citizen.

"For it may be a crime to criticize a court for sending a starving wretch to jail for six months for stealing a loaf of bread, but surely it is commendable when a citizen stands up to rebuke a tribunal for the sacrilege of fining John D. Rockefeller and his fellow philanthropists \$29,240,000 for relieving a too prosperous country of some of its burden of prosperity."

White and negro 'longshoremen at New Orleans, La., have signed a five-year contract with the stevedores and steamship agents.

Out of 7,248 cases settled by voluntary conciliation and arbitration boards in Great Britain during the past 10 years only 42, or 1 per cent of them were preceded by stoppage of work by strikes.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

UNION MEN!

TAKE A HUNCH

Get in line and see my famous \$8.88 union made suits. They are worth \$12.50 to \$15.00 elsewhere.



9 and 11
Fourth St. Near Market

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d
22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

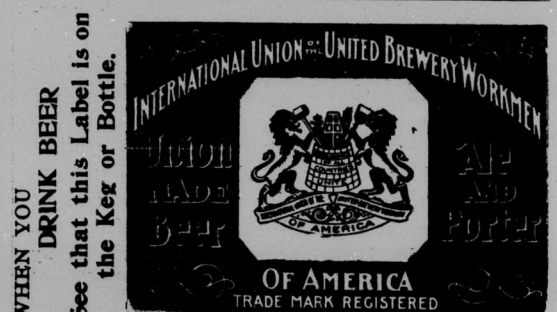


SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for August is gold on blue.

PRESIDENT JEANS

UNION MADE

SAMUEL & CO. - - - MANUFACTURERS

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.
Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on August 25, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Messrs. G. L. Glenn, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, H. Edwards, of Local No. 30, St. Paul, and L. N. Isaacs, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, were admitted to membership on transfer.

Application for membership was received from Miss J. M. Alvey and was laid over one week. Mr. G. F. L. Keithly, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, was admitted to full membership in Local No. 6.

The membership on transfer of Messrs. P. A. Strong, of Local No. 105, Spokane, and E. Dalmore, of Local No. 189, Stockton, has been annulled for failure to comply with Federation By-Law.

The dues for the third quarter, \$1.50, are now payable, and will become delinquent on September 1, 1908. There are no death assessments to be paid with the dues for the third quarter. Members that have not paid above dues are requested to promptly take the matter up with Financial Secretary A. S. Morey before the end of the quarter, and avoid being charged with the usual delinquency fine.

The Secretary's office has lately been favored with a copy of *The Mirror*, of St. Louis, Mo., of date of August 6, 1908, containing a kindly caricature of General Secretary Owen Miller, and an accompanying article eulogistic of Mr. Miller and his record as one of the chief officers of the American Federation of Musicians. The praise given Mr. Miller in the article, which is of considerable length, and virtually constitutes a biographical sketch, is well deserved and furnishes very pleasant reading matter for Mr. Miller's numerous friends and admirers.

Mr. Paul Friedhofer, the celloist, who has located in Los Angeles since the "late unpleasantness" of April 18, 1906, paid a visit to this city, and surprised old friends by his improved appearance and general air of prosperity. Another member of Local No. 6 who has progressed considerably during his absence from the jurisdiction—Mr. Chas. J. Lamp, son of Mr. H. J. Lamp, the trombonist—has lately returned from Minneapolis. The younger Mr. Lamp is a graduate of the Minneapolis High School and in pursuance of his studies has entered as a student at the University of California.

LABOR WARS ABROAD.

George L. O'Brien, writing to the *Chicago News*, says:

In this country strikes have been mere skirmishes compared to some of the great labor wars that have paralyzed cities and even whole countries in Europe.

The recent dispute between the western railroads and their employees was settled by diplomacy, but even had the men quit work the strike would have been almost insignificant beside the great strike that began on the Russian railways in October, 1905, and spread until more than 1,000,000 men were involved. Both Moscow and St. Petersburg were completely isolated from the rest of the world, and the whole of European Russia was paralyzed.

This was a political strike, but it had all the effects and methods of an industrial contest. Business came to a standstill, and famine stalked throughout the empire. Gas and electric lights went out. The water supply ceased. Incendiarism was rife. Everywhere rioters were going about in bands, and shops were plundered. For days there reigned all the elements of civil war.

Perhaps the most embarrassing feature of the disturbance, so far as the Russian government was concerned, was the fact that the postal and telegraph employees joined in the movement, thus paralyzing the nerve system of the empire. For a time it seemed as even the troops would strike—or mutiny—as the sailors did on some of the warships. The movement collapsed at last in bloodshed

and red ruin. The loss of life was unprecedented. In Moscow alone 15,000 persons were officially reported to have been killed or wounded.

Our own great railway strike of 1893, when the government troops were camped on the lake front and the whole country was horrified at a little desultory rioting and a few deaths by violence, was mere child's play beside this Russian strike.

The police are always relied upon to keep the peace during a labor war, but in Dublin one time the police themselves went on strike. On the morning of September 1, 1882, not a police officer was on duty in Ireland's capital. The stores closed, and the shopkeepers hastily fastened their shutters. Cabs and street cars at once quit running, and the timid people shut themselves up in their houses.

Nor were the fears that these measures indicated groundless. In a little while the streets were filled with howling mobs. The British government hurled battalion after battalion of infantry into the town, as if Dublin were menaced by a foreign army. The troops meant business, too. Each soldier carried in his pouch forty rounds of ammunition, and there were no blank cartridges. The rioters were charged with fixed bayonets, but the presence of such an overpowering array of troops along the streets rendered firing unnecessary.

One of the worst strikes was that of the dock laborers and riverside men in London in 1889. There were only 80,000 of these strikers, but they brought the shipping and commerce of England to a standstill. Fifty million dollars' worth of cargo

lay rotting in the river and could not be moved. Five or six millions were lost in wages, and the loss to the factories waiting for material and the shops waiting for trade is beyond estimate.

In the end the "docker" won the main points for which the strike was called, which was more than the workmen did early the next year, when the great gas strike came near plunging into darkness all London south of the Thames. Those were anxious times, and citizens and strikers alike fearfully watched the rise and fall of the gas tanks of the South Metropolitan Company.

One huge reservoir especially, which was christened "Jumbo," came to be regarded as a sort of strike barometer. When its mighty dome soared upward, showing that it was full of gas, the spirits of the strikers fell to zero. When the gas tank fell, the men were elated. A fog was the one thing which the strikers prayed for. Then the reserve of gas would have been used up speedily, and the men would have triumphed. But the fog held aloof. It seemed as if nature played into the hands of the gas company, and the strikers were forced to go back to work on the old terms.

The General report and statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1907 show that the number of miners employed both underground and on the surface in the United Kingdom totaled 940,000, as contrasted with 882,000 in 1906. These figures represent the formidable addition of 58,000 workers in a single year.

UNION MEN



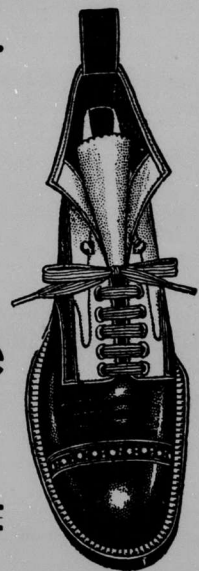
When You Buy Your Shoes For
the Labor Day Parade

REMEMBER

That There Is Only One
Union Shoe Store

In San Francisco

== THAT'S US! ==



DON'T FORGET - That we sell more UNION STAMPED SHOES than any other store in the United States—That we've always been staunch, true and firm supporters of UNIONISM—That we sell the best shoes in the City at the lowest prices. — BE CONSISTENT — BE TRUE TO UNION PRINCIPLES! — HELP THOSE THAT HELP YOU — NEVER MIND YOUR ENEMIES, BUT DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS!

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
1549 FILLMORE ST., NEAR GEARY
"The Only Shoe Store Displaying the UNION CARD"

AMONG THE UNIONS.

Every trade unionist should read, mark and inwardly digest the names on the various fair lists published in the *LABOR CLARION*. The milkers, the retail clerks, and every other union will be aided by complying with this request. It will show evidence of the true progress of the union spirit—a desire to help others as well as ourselves. Also patronize the official paper's advertisers, and, when so doing, tell the proprietor the reason you are in the store. He will like it, because it will show a sure return for money spent in advertising, and it will help the *LABOR CLARION* to continue on the upward path. Don't forget the contents of this paragraph.

* * *

Last Wednesday night Machinists Union, No. 68, elected R. I. Wisler and Charles Meyer as delegates to the San Jose convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which meets on Monday, October 5th.

* * *

J. W. Sweeney, A. J. Gallagher and John O'Connell have been appointed by the Labor Council to frame questions to be asked of those who shall be named for political office, for the purpose of ascertaining how they stand on the labor question.

* * *

Governor Kibbey of Arizona will deliver the Labor Day address at the Flagstaff union celebration.

* * *

The picture frame workers report an improvement in trade. At the last meeting two applicants for membership were initiated.

* * *

George W. Bell will serve the Labor Council as secretary while Andrew J. Gallagher is in the East. Miss May Wheeler is "subbing" for Miss S. Hagan as stenographer.

* * *

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Oakland has elected the following officers to serve for twelve months: President, D. Wylie, Oakland Pressmen's Union; Vice-President, Dave Kelly, Photo-Engravers' Union; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Mallet, Oakland Typographical Union.

* * *

The Labor Council has received a communication from Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry with a copy of the executive order prohibiting employees of navy yards from taking an active part in politics. Under the order employees of navy yards are allowed to discuss politics as individuals and exercise the franchise, but must not show any activity in political affairs. An exception is noted, however, permitting the employees of navy yards to take active part in politics should it be found that unless such active interest is taken the control of the habitation or community might result in undesirable persons securing political control of a place.

* * *

B. B. Rosenthal, of the Upholsterers' Union, has notified the Labor Council that Vance & Co., Gough & Co., J. Breuner Co., Bunster & Saxe and the Harry Moore Co., furniture dealers, are purchasing mattresses from the Crescent Feather Co., which is under boycott.

* * *

The anti-injunction committee of the Labor Council intends to recommend that the 110 unions affiliated with the Council give as liberally as possible to the campaign fund of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, has appointed Maud Younger and Louise La Rue to attend the State convention of the Republicans at Oakland to urge the incorporation of a suffrage plank in that party platform pledging its candidates to vote for submission to the people a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. May Norton, Maud Younger,

Margaret Thompson, Lulu Drake and Louise La Rue were named to draft a new constitution and by-laws.

* * *

The various lodges of boilermakers are still considering peace measures. Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president of the A. F. of L., has worked hard to effect a settlement.

* * *

The adjustment of the difficulties between the Cemetery Workers' Union and the management of the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association is a matter of congratulation. The wage of \$3 a day is not high, and the men are to be commended on their successful attempt to prevent a reduction.

* * *

Cooks' Union, No. 44, has protested to the International against the recent decisions of the general executive board giving jurisdiction to Oakland Unions Nos. 31 and 525 over Shell Mound Park and other picnic resorts in Alameda County.

* * *

A. M. Thompson, acting business representative for the Oakland Federated Trades in the place of Chas. W. Petry (who is still on the sick list), was a visitor at the Labor Council meeting last Friday night. He intended to make a report on Mr. Petry's condition, but the long discussion over the controversy between the printers and photo-engravers prevented attention to much other business.

* * *

By invitation, a delegation of members of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of this city visited San Jose Sunday to inspect the new bakery built in that city by members of the Garden City union. The new place, which has a capacity of 30,000 loaves of bread a day, was pronounced by the visitors a model institution. After the visit of inspection, the delegation enjoyed the hospitality of the San Jose bakers.

* * *

The San Jose Building and Federated Trades Councils will picnic at Congress Springs Park. Elaborate preparations are being made. A series of games and other athletic events will interest visitors, and an excellent luncheon will be served for a nominal sum.

* * *

The International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees informs organized labor throughout the land that the manufacturers of "Egg-o-See" products have broken their agreement with the organization, and in consequence these products are no longer union-made.

* * *

John Whicher, for many years Deputy State Printer under W. W. Shannon, has resigned his position to accept the secretaryship of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California.

* * *

Waiters' Union, No. 30, has appointed J. J. O'Brien, R. L. Grimmer and Samuel Taback as its representatives to the harmony convention of No. 30, the Geneva Waiters' Association and the Pacific Coast Waiters' Association.

* * *

Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, will deliver the main address at the Stockton Labor Day exercises.

* * *

Richard Schwarting of the Bakers has returned from Stockton. He arranged a settlement of the troubles in his line of business in the Slough City, and the wages have been increased \$2 a week over the old scale.

* * *

The grocery clerks gave a high jinks and smoker in the association hall, 321 Van Ness avenue, on the evening of August 20th. It was a success in every respect. Among the speakers were A. J. Gallagher, Max Licht, A. L. Post and Ernest Solomon.

GLEANED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The organization of West Virginia miners is, according to Mine Workers' officials, being effected at last.

More union carmen are wearing the union button in Chicago to-day than ever before in the history of the organization.

Papermakers at the Turners Falls mills of the International Paper Company have declined to accept a wage reduction. The adjustment is still pending.

The largest group of workers belonging to the Free Trades Union in Germany are the metal workers, then the masons, the wood workers and the miners, the textile group ranking fifth.

In New Zealand during the last 13 years only eighteen strikes, all really small and short-lived, have occurred. Of these only twelve were illegal, and they affected only 1.3 per cent of the total wage earners.

The summer Saturday half-holiday for horseshoers has been successfully established in Boston, Mass. M. C. Foche, who was recently elected international organizer, will conduct a vigorous organizing campaign in Canada.

That consumption is a disease of the masses is statistically shown by the fact that the death rate among manual workers is from two to three times as high as among the mercantile, agricultural and professional classes.

St. Paul Typographical Union has decided to make a label exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair, and will ask the Minneapolis Unions to join with it. Last year the St. Paul men made a label display which was very creditable.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters has voted to fix an age limit for all apprentices entering the trade. Resolutions were adopted which will hereafter make it necessary for all new apprentices to be 16 years old or over.

The Old Age Annuities bill has been read a second time in the Canadian Senate. Sir Richard Cartwright said he had received inquiries from many employers of labor, who intimated that they would purchase annuities for their deserving old employees.

According to the latest available figures the death rate from colliery accidents in 1906 was 1.34 in the British Empire, 1.28 in Austria, 1.19 in Belgium, 7.17 in France—where the high death rate is to be ascribed to the terrible explosion at the Courrieres mine—1.88 in Germany and 3.21 in the United States.

Probably unique among the payrolls of the country is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, according to a compilation just completed, is shown to have 1,350 active employees who have been with the road 40 years or more. In addition, 1,013 men served the company more than 40 years, but have retired from active work, and are receiving pensions from the company.

The order issued recently by the Pennsylvania railroad to discharge all foreigners and employ none but American citizens has attracted much attention, especially in the American Federation of Labor and Central Labor Union of this city. This order affects only the laborers, as the office force, operating and mechanical departments, have always been operated by English-speaking men. The Pennsylvania system, when operating to its full capacity, employs about 180,000 persons.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In the hall of the Labor Council last Friday night there was a lively debate between the printers and the photo-engravers. The question at issue was the assembling of blocks on the daily papers. A new labor-saving invention has superseded the old method of preparing a base for pictures, and No. 21's representatives argued that all the tenets of the labor movement required that the Internationals concerned should settle the difficulty. The constitution of the American Federation of Labor emphatically declares that a dispute of this nature should go to the Internationals. The executive committee of the Labor Council recommended that the work should be given back to the photo-engravers, pending settlement by the parent bodies of the locals. This recommendation carried, after about three hours' discussion.

F. H. McLaughlin is wanted by the Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. McLaughlin was formerly in business at 55 Second Street—the Antique Printing Company.

A delegation of the tombola committee of the picnic aggregation of workers has received a ten-inch nickel-plated Star composing stick as a prize on the wheel. The donor is George L. Alexander, the well-known manager of the American Type Founders' Company, and the gentleman's generosity is appreciated by the printers.

Next Sunday, August 30th, is the regular monthly meeting day. Don't forget that the time for the fall of the gavel is 1 o'clock. There will be considerable business to transact. After initiation the question of charging price and one-half for Sunday work on the machines will come up. Every man and woman interested should attend. The report from the delegates to the Boston Convention of the I. T. U. will be presented at the September meeting. On the first page of the *LABOR CLARION* appears a summary of business transacted at the convention. The next issue of the *Typographical Journal* will, judging by past experience, have the proceedings printed in full.

Geo. A. Tracy returned from Boston on Wednesday afternoon. The rest of the San Francisco contingent are en route, as different railroads were patronized by the members. Mr. Tracy left Phil Johnson and L. Israelsky in New York, W. H. Ellis went to his old home in Ohio, Robert Sleeth traveled to Canada, and L. F. Compton and A. F. O'Neill of the Mailers' Union started for Washington, D. C. The weather was very hot in the East during convention time, but the Bostonians did everything within their power to make the delegates and visitors forget the fact.

The general eight-hour committee of Akron, Ohio, has sent out notice that there are no open shops in that city. The Werner Company and the Commercial Printing Company are non-union, and printers, pressmen and bookbinders are still on strike for the eight-hour day. These two concerns are publishing statements that open shop conditions prevail. The reverse is the case. The establishments are unfair and their products unworthy of patronage.

President Tracy saw F. A. Hodafer, Lou Small, Al Murschel, Mike Donahue, C. E. Hawkes and Farley Lewis in New York City. Hodafer has a nice position as machinist-operator in a manufacturing plant, Small operates a machine in a job plant, Murschel and Lewis are on the *American*, Donahue subs on the *Herald*, and Hawkes is manager of the printing department of the Alpha Manufacturing Company.

In next week's *LABOR CLARION* will appear a full page devoted to the history of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21. In the center will be a half-tone of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, taken from the new picture that has at last satisfied the International officers. The different views heretofore published have been lacking in some respect, but the representation referred to caused President Lynch to report to the delegates in Boston the arrival of a picture worthy our splendid institution.

THE PICNIC.

The members of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, are looking forward with considerable interest to Printers' Day, which is to be celebrated again this year with an outing and picnic at Fairfax Park, Marin County, a week from next Sunday. The committee having the affair in charge are preparing for one of the largest crowds of the season, as, besides the local crowd, it is expecting large delegations from Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Oakland and Santa Rosa. Andy Smith, the ex-foreman of the *Call*, and Jerry Galvin, who has done stunts on all the local papers, will chaperone the Capital City delegation, while musical Professor Groom will come up from the Garden City with a jolly crowd. Jack Neubarth and Billy Cowperthwaite say the demand for tickets in Oakland is exceeding their expectations and Charley Beck says the same applies to Alameda.

George E. Mitchell, the I. T. U. organizer, is in charge of the games committee, and he promises some pleasant surprises. One of the interesting features of this end of the program will be a tug-of-war contest between teams picked from the various unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council, while another event that will undoubtedly attract great attention is a special race for apprentices working in the newspaper and job offices. Assisting Mr. Mitchell in the conducting of the games will be James P. Olwell Jr., William J. Higgins, Maurice J. McDonnell and G. Claussenius.

James P. Olwell and Ernest Mitchell will be in charge of the dancing pavilion, and assisting them will be Henry A. Ricketts, Frank Carmona, Ed. Fitzgerald, Micheal J. Lynch, James Gerrin, John Snell, Robert Mitchell and Ed. Adams.

J. J. Chaudet and Colonel Douglas S. White will see that the tombola loses none of its charms, and assisting them will be Eddie F. Fanning, W. L. Slocum, Dan Shannon and Paul Pferdner. Ralph Peters, the manager of the Franklin Club, will be the mascot for this committee.

Mark W. Dunbar is at the head of the committee to see that strict order is maintained and he will have a corps of assistants.

The general committee of arrangements is composed of George S. Hollis (chairman), Leo Michelson, Peter J. Cotter, Eddie Sullivan, Louis Bickell, W. L. Slocum and J. J. Chaudet.

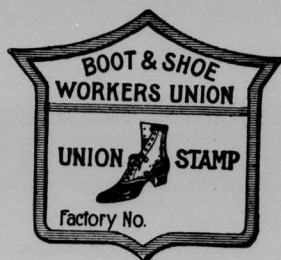
Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

ARE YOU A HUMBOLDT MAN?

Humboldt men are always ready for an emergency in life—they have provided for tomorrow, by saving the profits of to-day. Profits should be deposited as savings accounts, and allowed to accumulate with interest.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock to receive deposits.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

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\$1 A WEEK

Everything in the store is NEW—
We can do more for you than anybody else—Fall Suits on TIME at less than others ask when they demand cash.

Wear the GARMENT HOME and pay us

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1149 to 1159 MARKET ST.

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UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building
For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

EDNA PHILLIPS & CO. in "Lost A Kiss In Central Park;" THE GRASSYS; WILSON BROTHERS; CARTER AND BLUFORD; FOUR BALUS; HOWARD AND HOWARD; DOLESCH AND ZILLBAUER; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week and immense hit DE HAVEN SEXTETTE with SYDNEY C. GIBSON.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farre.
and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden
Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor,
16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
United Cigar Stores.
M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.
Sutro Baths.

UNION LABOR HOSPITALS.

Denver will soon have a union labor hospital costing \$200,000 and accommodating 350 to 400 persons. The city is now the headquarters for the National Union Labor Hospital Association, which will proceed with the building of hospitals for members of labor unions in all large cities of the country.

Delegates from twenty-seven unions attended the meeting recently called by Dr. L. Slominski of Chicago at Denver. Dr. Slominski is the originator of the idea. As superintendent of the national association he has chosen Denver as the headquarters, although he had previously established two union hospitals, one in Joliet, Ill., and the other at Bellville, in the same State.

TRADES UNION GROWTH.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade union members than the State of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

According to a ruling of the Commissioner of the Charities Department of Greater New York, painters, carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters employed on Blackwell's Island will hereafter receive union wages. The wages of electricians, engineers and stokers have also been advanced.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Smoke Blue Diamond and Nickel In Cigars. The best cigars on earth at the price. Made by Thrane Bros., 1800 Market St., S. F. Union made cigars. ***

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters, Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.
Joseph E. Vera, Secy.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.
Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.
Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.
Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 53 Bright street, Station L.
Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 321 Van Ness Ave.
Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.
Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.
Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3961 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 47 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Wood-

man's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.
Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.
Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 321 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.
Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.
Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.
Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.
Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.
Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.
L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.
Upholsterers—Tuesday, 321 Van Ness Ave.
Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.
Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.
Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:
Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.
People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.
Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak street, Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.
A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:
Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(22) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1648 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(168) Larson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myrell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 404 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myrell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.
NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- September 1, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.
September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.
September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.
September 8, Eureka, Cal., International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.
September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.
September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.
September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.
September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.
September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
September 17, New York City, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.
September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.
September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.
December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The executive board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at its headquarters, 815 Metropolis Building, on Saturday evening, August 22.

Communications were received from the Assessors of Sacramento, Orange, Amador, Trinity, Marin, Colusa and Solano counties, giving the League information relative to Orientals in their respective vicinities. They were referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

The National Protective Association, American Wire Weavers and National Association Insulators and Asbestos Workers, advising the League of the adoption of strong resolutions on Asiatic exclusion, and they submitted the same to their affiliated local bodies, with a request to forward to their representatives in Congress.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, submitting statement of immigration for the month of July, noting the arrival of 558 Japanese for that month. Referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

A number of libraries and educational institutions of the States of Illinois, Michigan and Maryland, acknowledged the receipt of the League's leaflets, and requested future publications.

A letter from the President of the League to Hon. Robert T. Devlin, United States Attorney, in reference to Japanese using our national emblem as a chief advertising dodger, was read, received and the sentiments therein expressed by the President unanimously concurred in.

BILLS.

Stenographer, salary\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary 20.00
A. E. Yoell, salary 35.00
Postage 15.00

The Secretary was directed to communicate with all non-contributing bodies, requesting support and attendance at future meetings.

Delegates Carr, Manson and Pattison were selected as a committee to procure speakers for the next regular monthly meeting.

It was agreed that the meetings of the League take place the third Sunday, instead of the Second Sunday of each month. The Secretary was directed to give same the proper publicity.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

San Francisco Commercial Travelers, 1 year..\$11.28
Marin County Building Trades Council..... 3.00
Tanners No. 9, ending December..... 2.25

NOTICE

Contributions for the month of August are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 815 Metropolis Building, Market and New Montgomery streets.

The next general meeting of the League will take place in Council Hall, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, September 20, at 2:30 p. m.

SACRAMENTO'S COUNTY STATISTICIAN.

The capital city and county of the same name has a statistician—Mr. Haub. He is compiling statistics relating to trades unions in Sacramento, and to secure them has prepared and forwarded to the various unions a blank form to be filled out and returned. The character of the information which he is seeking is illustrated by the following questions formulated: Number of members and sex, also apprentices; the number of children, if any, between the ages of 10 and 15 years working at the respective trades; the scale of wages on January 1, 1900, also on January 1, 1908, for each class of labor; the number of hours constituting a day's work on those dates; number of strikes and cause for the year ending January 1, 1908, also the number of lock-outs and cause, with the result for the same period.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum programme for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will be headed by Edna Phillips, who has been identified successfully with several great New York successes. Miss Phillips will appear in an amusing little skit by Una Clayton, entitled "Lost A Kiss In Central Park." She will have the assistance of Katherine Kinsella, Hale Norcross, Fenton Ford and B. Giovanni Piazso. The Three Grassys will introduce an illusionary musical novelty which is a combination of mystery and melody. The Wilson Brothers, Frank and Joe, will submit their new German comedietta, "A Padded Cell." In it they assassinate the English language and also introduce new parodies and warble coon songs and yodle. Carter and Bluford will contribute what they call "the act beautiful." Miss Bluford, who is nothing if not versatile, will appear as a Spanish Senorita, a Creole and an Indian Squaw, and Carter will impart a humorous touch to the sketch. Next week will be the last of the Four Baltus; Howard and Howard; Dolesch and Zillbauer and the De Haven Sextette, with Sydney C. Gibson. New Orpheum Motion Pictures will be an interesting finish to the performance.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.—In 1854 some gentlemen who had just returned from a trip through the west came to Washington and went to call on Lincoln. During their visit one of the men spoke of a body of water in Nebraska, which bore an Indian name.

"I can not recall the name now," he said, in a vexed tone, "but it signified 'weeping water.'"

President Lincoln instantly responded, "As 'laughing water,' according to Longfellow, is 'Minnehaha,' this evidently should be 'Minneboohoo.'"—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION.—"Long introductions when a man has a speech to make are a bore," said former Senator John C. Spooner. "I have had all kinds, but the most satisfactory one in my career was that of a German mayor of a small town in my State, Wisconsin.

"I was to make a political address, and the opera-house was crowded. When it came time to begin, the mayor got up.

"'Mine friends,' he said, 'I haf asked been to introduce Senator Spooner, who is to make a speech, yes. Vel, I haf dit so, und he vill now do so.'"

AN EYE-OPENER.—Sleepy Guest—"Halloa! is it seven o'clock. I declare I am so sleepy that I can't open my eyes."

Head Waiter (who has knocked at the door)—"I'll bring you your bill, sir, if you like."—*Tid-Bits.*

A BARGAIN.—"Does this car go to Twenty-fourth street?" inquired the elderly lady.

"No, ma'am, but I have something just as good," replied the conductor, who used to be a drug clerk; "I can let you off twice at Twelfth street."—*Bohemian.*

A central labor union has been formed at Battle Creek, Mich., hitherto known as a non-union center. The central body is composed of 14 subordinate unions with a combined membership of 1,200. Cigar-makers, printers and laborers lead in the membership.

As a result of their activity the trades unions of Ohio have secured the passage of two bills by the recent legislature which are of practical benefit, the Reynolds' child labor bill and the Metzger employers' liability bill.

The navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., has taken on a large number of workmen and resumed a full-time schedule.

The "Nickel In" Cigars are high grade, union made cigars. ***

The German Savings and Loan Society

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

To accommodate depositors residing in the Mission, a branch of The German Savings and Loan Society of 526 California Street, for the receipt and payment of deposits, is located at

2572 MISSION STREET
between 21st and 22d Streets.

OFFICE HOURS	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from	-	-	-	-	10 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday Evenings from 6.30 P. M. to 8 P. M. for receipt of deposits only					

Take the Family to

Santa Cruz

SUNDAY

ROUND TRIP

\$2.50

Leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot
Sundays at 7:20 A. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ticket Offices:

884 MARKET ST. 3d and TOWNSEND STS. 14 POWELL ST.